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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1938

Liberal Shadow-Boxing

The Sydney Post-Record (Independent) criticises as unwarranted and inexcusable Premier Angus MacDonald's irrelevant discussion on the tariff, a purely Federal question, in a debate in the Nova Scotia Legislature whose jurisdiction is confined to the local government of the Province. It recalls that when Professor Rogers, speaking for the Macdonald Government, loaded the records of the Jones Commission of 1934 with complaints respecting Federal tariff policy, he only helped to make the report of that body the fiasco it turned out to be. In his superficial criticism of the tariff protection, Premier Macdonald was just as much "off sides", scored precisely as flagrant a "foul", as Premier Aberhart with his banking and currency and commercial credit enactments. For the tariff is in exactly the same category as banking, both being specifically reserved for the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament by the written word of the British North America Act.

"Nor does Mr. Macdonald speak with any authority for the people of Nova Scotia in his partisan claim that the National Policy has been 'injurious' to this Province," says our Sydney contemporary. "One doubts that in making such a claim he speaks even for present-day Nova Scotia Liberalism. Be that as it may, his complaint, if he has any, is against nothing and nobody but the electoral verdict of the people of Canada, who have repeatedly endorsed tariff protection at the polls. And in that verdict a majority of the electors of Nova Scotia have as repeatedly concurred. To show Premier Macdonald's position even more untenable,—if that were possible,—one only needs to recall the airplane trip his Minister of Mines, Hon. Michael Dwyer, made last year to Ottawa, to urge before the Tariff Board the need of tariff protection to Nova Scotia fuel."

The Post-Record might have added that Professor Rogers is now a portfolio member of the Mackenzie King Government, and only recently declared that to disturb the National Policy would mean the disruption of Confederation. So much for the consistency of our tariff reformers!

The Campbell Government committed the same inexcusable blunder in overloading its brief before the Rowell Commission with long quotations from Professor Rogers' academic treatise on the tariff question. It even included the Rogers criticism of the Duncan Commission for not having wasted its time on this irrelevant subject. Why the Government did so is still a mystery. Perhaps an explanation will be asked for at the coming session of the Legislature.

The Test Of Statesmanship

Reviewing Mr. Bennett's great achievement in negotiating the Empire trade pacts, the Montreal Star says:

"The only telling criticism of the Ottawa Conference that has ever been heard is that he may have done too well for Canada. Faced by the most astute and experienced statesmen of the whole Empire, the Canadian Premier—a novice in the job—dominated the gathering and pretty well wrote his own agreement. The Canadian victory was so complete that we have been apologizing for it ever since. Mr. Bennett was equally successful in dealing with Washington. He found an American tariff blockade against this country that crippled our progress and starved not a few of our domestic activities. He broke the blockade and opened the way to all the better feeling we have experienced since.

"When financial disaster fell on the Old Country and Great Britain dramatically "went off the gold standard," we had in Mr. Bennett a Premier who knew automatically and at once what it all meant. He did not have to go, hat in hand, to the bankers and great financiers to find out what to do. He was one of them. This does not mean that he acted in their interest. He once remarked to a friend that he had taken the advice of the bankers only once, and then he had turned out to be wrong. He acted for the nation; he acted the very night the news came—and he saved this country millions of dollars.

"That Canada should have had a Premier of this calibre during these days of extreme perplexity and great danger was a blessing for which we have not been perhaps sufficiently thankful. It was no time for political "pussy-footing" and party manoeuvring. It was a time for swift leadership by statesmen who knew the terrain and were not susceptible to interested and selfish counsel. It may be that men of this quality do not make good "back-slappers" or "baby-kissers," but they do make the best possible working rulers for a careless democracy when an unexpected storm strikes out of the heavens."

The Station Touch

With reference to the so-called confessions of the Bolshevist leaders, it must be borne in mind that unless they themselves are prepared to give their lives, their wives and families may be put to torture. A favorite and effective weapon of the Stalin regime against its enemies has been the taking of hostages. Wives and children are guarantees for Soviet officials on foreign duty. Thus it is many people believe that concern for wives, children or other kind will explain some of the amazing confessions in Moscow State trials. Trotsky accuses Stalin of striking at him through his children. But the hostage system is not a Stalin patent. In September, 1918, Trotsky as Minister of War ordered the arrest of the wives, children and other kin of army officers fleeing from Bolshevist service. "Although the desertion of traitorous officers to the camp of the enemy is becoming less frequent, yet it still goes on. The deserters betray the Russian worker and peasants. Let them know that they are at the same time betraying members of their own families: fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives and children." It was an effective step. Trotsky succeeded in recruiting no less than 22,000 former Russian officers for his Red Army. Stalin, too, finds the hostage system effective, and the whirligig of time continues to operate, and the gods are athirst, as Anatole France, put it.

Senator Marshall's Legacy

From Guelph, Ontario, comes the report that between 50 and 60 prize cattle purchased during the Agriculture Department regime of the Hon. Duncan Marshall, and placed at the Ontario Agricultural College and at other experimental farms operated by the Province, are infected with tuberculosis. Mr. Marshall has now been provided with a safe seat in the Senate, so he won't have to worry; but the investment of the province in the infected cattle is a matter of $30,000 or $35,000.

Some of the affected cattle have already been killed, but the majority are said to be in quarantine awaiting final disposition. The $15,000 prize bull, which was purchased by Mr. Marshall in Scotland and which is at the Guelph College, is alleged to have reacted unfavorably to recent tests, and has, for a time, been in quarantine. The belief is that the infection with which the cattle have been stricken was contracted overseas before they were purchased and shipped to Ontario. There is talk of a demand for an investigation.

Editorial Notes

Ember Day.

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Baghdad captured by British troops this date 1917.

* * * *

The lengthening days continue cold and invigorating.

* * * *

The local legislature has been summoned for March 28. As Good Friday is on April 15, that means the House will be in session practically three weeks before the Easter adjournment.

* * * *

If the Hon. C. A. Dunning comes to the city in connection with the funeral of his late lamented colleague, Mr. Sinclair, opportunity will be taken by him to discuss with the Queen's County Liberal executive arrangements for the selection and election of a possible successor in the representation of the county.

* * * *

Families are getting smaller over the border, where they have no "Stork Derbies". Relief authorities now multiply the number of home relief clients by 3.9 to get the total number of beneficiaries. In other words, the standard family now consists of 3.9 persons. In 1930 the average was 4.1; in 1920 it was 4.3; in 1910 it was 4.5. Two years away from the 1940 census, experts apparently have decided that the regular decennial shrinkage of two decimal points in the size the family has already taken place Decimal points are not so impressive as actual figures. A little over a quarter of a century ago, in 1910, a group of 100 families would have comprised 450 persons. Today they would be only 390.

Where there's a "will" there's a way. An English court described methods evolved by a solicitor and surgeon enabling a woman helpless with paralysis to make her will, as "ingenious and fair." The story is told in "Lancet," the medical journal, London. The solicitor and surgeon conceived the idea of a "card game". Two packs were specially perpared. One contained the titles of her property, and this the solicitor handled. The other bore the names of the woman's relatives. These cards she held herself. The game began with the solicitor laying down an "estate" card. The woman covered it with the card bearing the name of the relative she wished to inherit it, and they "turned the trick." So it went on until all the property had been disposed of.

* * * *

Unauthorized use of famous British trade names by certain New York and New Jersey firms has been ordered stopped by the Federal Trade Commission. Sheffield Silver Company, Inc., of Jersey City, was ordered to cease using the name "Sheffield" as part of its corporate name or to represent its products as being of traditional English Sheffield variety. The other order of the commission was directed to Russeks Fifth Avenue, Inc., and its advertising agency, Fashion Firsts, Inc., both of 390 Fifth avenues New York, which were ordered to stop representing that certain articles of women's wearing apparel are made in England when such is not the fact.

* * * *

The mysterious disappearance of votes is disturbing the peace and harmony of political life in Newark, N.J., with the result that Mr. Eugene Ertle, city clerk, of Jersey City, has been subpoenaed by the Assembly Committee investigating the last gubernatorial election in Hudson County to appear before the committee in the Essex County Court House and to produce nominating petitions for members of the Hudson County Republican Committee in all of the ten districts of the First Ward of Jersey City. Mr. David H. Wiener, counsel to the committee, said in the first district, first ward of Jersey City the Republican ticket received only one vote in the last general election. "Yet, the petitions for nomination for the county committee all contained twenty-five or more names of persons who stated, as signers of the petitions, that they were Republican voters." Mr. Wiener explained. "If there are twenty-five or more such Republicans in the first district, first ward, the committee wants to know why only one Republican vote was tallied". Which reminds us of a Liberal poll nomination meeting here on one occasion. A candidate was proposed, seconded and supported by two other speakers, yet when the ballot vote was counted he had only two votes, and he and his son had voted!

NOTES BY THE WAY

To refrain from exercising the privilege of voting is a mark of unfitness to possess a franchise that is given for the purpose of being used for the good of the general public who make up the "community" at large. Just because there are so many people who have selfish interests to conserve, and who are ready to use the franchise for that purpose, those who have no such sinister aims should turn out to aid in the election of candidates whom they deem best fitted to look after the common welfare.—Guelph Mercury.

An American aeronautical expert recently estimated the top "practicable" speed of airplanes at between 400 and 480 miles an hour. It will be seen that in his remarkable trip from Edinburg to London the R. A. F. flyer was really approaching what an authority has named as the upper limit in speed. Incidentally, it might be well worth noting that the flyer was a soldier, not a civilian pilot, and that the monoplane he used was a combat ship, a "Hurricane" fighter. European nations may accept his record as a striking bit of the abundant evidence England now offers of her new and formidable strength in the air.—Baltimore Sun.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York recently held an examination for the post of examiner in the Board of Education, a job paying $11,000 a year. There were 114 candidates, chiefly men and women from the school system. Of that number 58 survived the qualification tests and took the written examination. Passing marks were attained by 29. On the first oral test the number was cut to 16. On the final and deciding oral examination only one candidate qualified, a teacher in a private school, who gets the job. This proves two things—the stiffness of the examinations and the act that the sole survivor is an extraordinarily gifted person, since his rivals were, for the most part, the pick of the whole New York educational system.—Boston Post.

A Canadian dictatorship would, of course, have solved the railway problem years ago. Dictatorships are much more efficient than democracies in matters of this kind. But, let us repeat, Canada doesn't want, won't have, a dictatorship. Canada, however, should endeavor to make democracy a little more efficient.—Windsor Star.

While at Balmoral Queen Victoria caused great consternation by being rowed on the loch on Sunday. A gamekeeper's wife who was loud in lamenting that falling from grace had her attention drawn to the fact that Christ Himself sailed on the Sea of Galilee on the Sabbath. "Aye, I ken that," she moaned, "but twa blacks dinna mak' a white."—Manchester Guardian.

Grey Owl, most famous Canadian Indian of the day, was to lecture in Chalmers Church, Ottawa, under the auspices of the Woman's Association, on March 8th. Grey Owl is an expert on wild life and the beaver in particular is his protege. His recent lecture tour of Britain was a great success.—Ex.

The Mint must find people hard to please. They complained about the old five-cent piece because it was too small, so a larger coin appeared. And now people don't like the newer coin because it too frequently masquerades as a quarter.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

A little dinner service of gold is to be presented to Crown Prince Simeon on his first birthday, on June 6, by the Sofia city council. It will consist of three plates, a cup and saucer, bread plate, knife, fork and spoon, and napkin ring, weighing in all eight pounds. The various parts of the service are to be copied from historical pictures and treasures, and will bear the initials of the baby, Prince together with the city council's coat-of-arms.—London Observer.

Though Japan's present war is certainly hard on China, it will have performed a service of incalculable benefit to the white nations if it gets them to co-operate in the face of a common menace. Removal of the highly unsettling effects of persistent war threats should leave the world's economy in a position from which it could stage a major advance. True, there is also the very real menace of spreading fascism, but much of the pressure toward this would disappear with the assurance of peace. In fact, dictatorship itself, as an institution, would have less reason for being.—Saturday Night.

Whatever may transpire under the cloak of diplomacy, it is commonplace to assume that the two leading free nations have an official bond of sympathy at all times, an especially when so much of the world's freedom is being challenge by Fascism and Communism. What will count, even though diplomacy fails, is a sympathetic understanding between the self-governing peoples themselves.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

It is curious how those tyrants who most despise free discussion, reporting and debate, seek so desperately to suppress it; how the more completely they silence every voice at home the more they yearn to gag criticism everywhere else; how the higher they rise above "considering their public opinion" the more sensitive they become to any penny-a-liner in Tibet or Tasmania who is still free to speak his mind. It is curious—and instructive.—New York Herald Tribune.

Centenaries usually evoke some sort of celebration; but Geneva was wise not to attempt anything of the sort for the hundredth session of the Council of the League of Nations. The best that its supporters can find to say about it is that, at least, it has not yet been scrapped. Unlike a certain famous Fred "who was alive and is dead," the League is neither alive nor dead. But the same verdict applies to both of them: "There is no more to be said." No more—except, perhaps this. The League has failed; but some day in the future, under happier conditions and on a more practical basis, another attempt at international co-operation may be made, for which the existing machinery will be useful. To scrap the product of so much money and brains would be as though a farmer were to break up his binder because his corn for the year had failed. Let us, therefore, retain the League, but take care to keep it ineffective. Any serious action from it in its present state would not only imperil the world's delicate equilibrium, but promotes its own collapse. I hope that the council will do neither in the course of this, its hundredth session. —Truth (London.)

Theer are many problems facing Canada at this time which are seemingly beyond the ability of any purely party government to fully comprehend, much less solve. Not the least of these is our railway situation, so serious as not to be kept out of the general picture, no matter from what angle it is viewed. The satisfactory solution of these problems under party government is thwarted, even if it were otherwise possible, because they are bound to be viewed solely from the party viewpoint. When Great Britain faces such problems under party government it is the common practice to organize a National government and for the time being throw party into the discard. Nor, as they do this thing in the Motherland, is there as yet any indication that National government rule means Fascist rule. Canada may yet be forced to follow Great Britain's lead in this respect.—Calgary Herald.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

PATIENTS WITH ANGINA PECTORIS OFTEN LIVE LONG USEFUL LIVES

I write often about angina pectoris—breast pang—because it not only frightens the patient but frightens the entire family as these "heart attacks" are distressing to endure and even to watch.

There is a strangling, vise-like pain in the chest over the heart or under the breast bone which is brought on by physical effort (exercise) or emotional disturbance. It lasts but a short time during which the patient stands in whatever position he happens to be in at the time and as he stands with his hand over his heart, he has the feeling that if he makes the slightest move it may be his last.

Angina pectoris is often caused by the heart muscle (the muscle which pumps the blood from the heart to all parts of the body) not receiving enough blood from the little blood vessels which supply the heart muscle with blood from the general supply as it circulates throughout the body. Naturally if the heart muscle does not get enough pure blood it cannot work, that is pump the blood from the heart to all parts of the body and so no movement is made by the patient to make the heart muscle do any work until it gets a little more pure blood into it with which to continue work. Thickened walls of aorta also cause many attacks of angina.

These attacks of angina pectoris are really "life savers" because the individual learns what it likely to bring on an attack—heavy work, excitement, a fit of anger or other emotional disturbance,—and so by living carefully he is enabled to live a useful and often a long life. Thus Dr. Robert S. Beighoff Loyola University, in Illinois Medical Journal states that there is much evidence that the prognosis (final outcome) as to life in angina pectoris is good. Sir James Mackenzie stated. "Of 147 patients, one lived 31 years after his first attack, three lived 25 years; one 20; seven more than 15 years and 21 for more than 10 years. Thirty-three lived more than 10 years and at the time the book was written 16 were still alive. Most of these patients, too, lived useful lives."

Most angina patients carry little pearls (thin glass tubes) of amyl nitrite which can be easily broken in a handkerchief and inhaled, which soon ends the attack.

The Poets' Corner

AT ENGLISH BAY

By the winter-stripped willows in the Park I walked—
Gold washed fountains in the sudden sun;
Brisk the air, white-capped the mountains—
Close at my feet the rim of the land's end.
Everything held in a silent axis, carved in sunlight—
Except the ocean, pounding below me, relentless reminder.
Thoughts in my mind clear as heaven's azure
Till the heave, the roar of encroaching armies
Broke on my heart's shore.

Water that has washed the coasts of China,
Shanghai's city, yellow Yangtse,
Water that has cleansed the blood-led hands
And healed the wounds
Signed the death-warrant on too tell-tale lips
Sent to oblivion the iron ships—

Water forever restless, forever in struggle
As a man feels in himself, his fevered spirit
Rising and falling, urging and being spent
Into new deeps and farther continents—

Pacific your name: maker of peace to be
When the storms are quelled, and the people bring thank-offerings,
In their strength, seizing the willows as banners—
Gold washed fountains in the sudden sun!

—Dorothy Livesay in Toronto Saturday Night.

BAND PAY UP

PARIS —(CP) — On condition they are barred from outside activities the musicians of the world-famous French Republican Guard band have had their pay increased —a sergeant -major to get about $2.62 a day.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
A TREATMENT FOR BACKACHE HEADACHE RHEUMATISM BLADDER TROUBLES
NUMBER 4087 THE PROPRIETORS

School-curriculum Discussion

By J. C. Lewis

THE SUBJECT OF FRENCH

To the Mothers and Fathers of the Province:

French is an important language in this country. Almost two-fifths of the people of Canada speak it and it appears, side by side, with English as one of the two official languages of the House of Commons and the Senate. It is the language spoken exclusively by four-fifths of the people living in the Province of Quebec—a Province which continues to exert an ever-increasing influence in Dominion affairs.

It has, moreover, a wonderful literature. The works of Hugo, for instance,—Notre Dame de Paris, Quatre vingt treize, and, above all, Les Miserables—are novels which compare favorably with the best works of this kind in the English language. There are those who maintain that Hugo's works are so superior to the romances of Scott as to cause one to wonder at the short distance of time which separates them. The comment is pertinent but the commentator neglected to give us that analysis of the respective qualities of the authors without which any dogmatic assertions are unjustified. Scott painted on a small canvas; Hugo depicted not only the malevolent effect of certain agencies of society upon the human soul, but he could also show us that soul in conflict with its better part.

It is true you may read Hugo in English. So, for that matter, may you read Voltaire, Moliere, Racine, Anatole France, or any other of the French immortals. But when you read a man in any other than his own language, you lose some part of his virtue, for he is always more powerful and more poignant in his own tongue. Jean Valjean may steal the candlesticks from the good bishop just as easily in English as in French; he may plan his many escapes just as determinedly in one language as in the other, but, for all that, the moment you translate an author you lose something—in many cases, the brevity and compression of dramatic events.

I do not give as an argument why your children should learn French the mere fact that great men have written in that tongue, for great men have also written in Hebrew and Chinese. But French is a world language and, possibly, the easiest of all languages to learn. It is, as I said before, an official language of the Parliament of Canada and for that reason, if for no other, our children should know something about it.

Ten years ago, I should not have held out any hope that a child, learning French, could expect to be able to speak it as long as he lived, for much would depend on whether or not there were in his community any French-speaking people with whom he could converse. At fourteen, I could speak it almost like a Frenchman, to the great delight and admiration of the girl in the house, but the favorable conditions under which I had learned finally disappeared and today it would never do for the communists of Quebec to hire me to watch M. Duplessis: I fear I should betray myself and them. But the radio is now helping students who suffer lack of contact with French-speaking people. All a student needs now is to get a vocabulary and have the desire to learn, for New Carlisle is on the air.

In order to speak a language fluently, one must learn by sound rather than by sight. Rules of grammar were not furmulated until men had been using speech for thousands of years, Language is a natural acquirement; grammar an artificial one.

It would seem, then, more natural and a great deal more efficient to begin the study of French in the primary grades. Simple, interesting lessons in easy French could not fail to be absorbed by the pupil. If grammar were entirely forgotten until the child got to the ninth grade, I do not think any loss of efficiency would result. So long as the teacher were competent to pronounce the language as it should be pronounced, and the lessons were gradually made more comprehensive in the matter of vocabulary, the child could not fail to make such advances as would put our present French classes to shame. By the time he reached Grade 11, he would be able to read Hugo and Racine as easily as he could read Dickens and Shakespeare. If he never went beyond Grade 10, he would possess a knowledge of the French language which is not possessed by the English-speaking student who now graduates from second year work in Prince of Wales.

After all, it is surprising how little prolonged effort is necessary in order to enable a student to read the news in French. I believe that every school teaching Grade 10 French should be supplied, either by the district or the Government, with a French daily paper. Ten or fifteen minutes a day could be devoted to interesting items of news whether or not there were French classes every day.

Yesterday's La Presse (March 3rd.) is full of the debate in the Quebec Legislature concerning Communism. Page 18 is devoted to an account of the debate and across that page in large letters is: "La campagne contre le fascisme favorise les communistes." And underneath: "L'hon. M. Duplessis ajoute que cette campagne est fait grace a l'argent sovietique russe." Evidently, Mr. Duplessis thinks the old ruse will still work. However, let us listen to him for a moment. He says: "J'affirme que dans une large mesure la campagne qui est faite dans et en dehors de la province contre le fascisme est faite avec l'argent de Moscou pour faire oublier la lutte contre le communisme."

L'hon. M. Bouchard: "Le premier ministre parle de lettre ou on dit que le chef du parti liberal et le chef parlementaire de l'opposition approuvent."

"L'hon M. Duplessis: "Ce n'est pas ce que j'ai dit. J'ai dit que l'on disait que l'on etait heureux de constater que les arguments employes l'etaient egalement par l'hon. M. Bodbout et le chef parlementaire de l'opposition."

L'hon. M. Bouchard: "Ce n'est pas encore exact. Ni moi, ni le chef du parti liberal n'avons employe d'arguments communistes. Nous parlons assez pour etre capables de preparer nos discours. Nous n'avons pas besoin des membres du cabinet. Nous avons approuve la campagne qui se fait contre le communisme. Nous sommes contre le communisme et contre le fascisme et nous ne voulons pas profiter du fascisme."

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PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

The debate is intensely interesting for those gentlemen understand just about all there is to be understood in oratory. In their wind-ups, they reach for the roof and they seem so much in earnest that, at times, their opponents across the floor almost believe them.

You can see how a school-child, having access to a paper such as La Presse, would take a delight in being able to read interesting news which very often is not published in our English daily papers. In that interesting debate from which I have just quoted, there are some very significant passages which, unfortunately, by reason of their length, I am unable to include in this letter. But your child, if studying French, would be delighted to read them and with the help of a good dictionary would, at the same time, be acquiring unconsciously, a large vocabulary. If his teacher were teaching him the correct pronunciation, he could, by means of the paper and the radio, soon have a practical mastery over this language whose influence is yearly becoming greater.

The main problem, of course, is the quality of his instruction in school. It cannot be expected that a Grade 11 teacher can teach French to children in Grades 9 and 10, for they have not that command of the language which would make her teaching easily assimilable.

The primary schools are at a tremendous disadvantage in securing teachers of a high standard of training, and the solution of the problem will not be an easy one. Consolidated schools might be a solution were it not for the condition of the country roads during the winter months. However, this is a phase of the educational question with which these letters have not much to do. But there must be a solution and, no doubt, when the public becomes aware of the great need for improved facilities in education, there will be a change.

In the meantime, free education is another term which has no meaning for those living in Prince Edward Island. Education in this Province is not free. Under the present system only the well-to-do can afford to educate their children. For a large part of our population, Prince of Wales is a long distance from home. Board must be paid and this item with other expenses constitutes a burden which only the few can bear.

But French should not be taken from the curriculum. Under proper methods of teaching, it can be taught in all primary and graded schools. To leave this subject until a child gets to Prince of Wales is to leave it too long. In the first place, he may never go; in the second, a child of eight or ten learns a new language more readily than a boy of sixteen or eighteen.

"INCREASED TAXATION: INCREASED RENT"

Sir,—Your correspondent "Tax Payer" is in part right, that the increased taxes imposed by the City Council means increased rent. But it is only for those who are able (and willing) to pay their rent. The City Incorporation Act is amended to provide for this.

Landlords will tell you that in a majority of cases it is hard to get present rents, let alone with taxes added, and that in many cases it is impossible to collect at all. Hundreds of tenants don't pay rents if they can wriggle out of it, a very large number never pay a dollar, except to truckmen for moving, as they skip from one house to another, after playing their race as long as they can without paying, and leaving the landlord with an expensive job repairing and cleaning up the mess.

How can the landlord get taxes from these? The City can sell his property for the taxes if he doesn't pay, but the landlord cannot sell his tenant, nor the tenant's property, which usually is not worth enough to pay bailiff's fees.

Your correspondent, "Tax Payer", is evidently one of those tenants who does pay, otherwise he wouldn't be objecting. Those who, under the sunshine of civic favor pay no taxes, and who beat landlords out of their rents, are not writing against the increases. Why should they? They are rich proof.

"Tax Payer" is slightly in error about "building streets at exorbitant prices and passing the burden along to the property owner." He should have said—Passing the burden to about half of the property holders and letting the remainder go free.

I am, Sir, to...

ANOTHER TAXPAYER

JAPE'S NEW HOSPITAL

CAPE TOWN, — (CP) —Built high up Devil's Peak and commanding a view of city, sea and mountains, Cape Town's new $5,000,000 hospital (850 beds) has been opened by the governor-general, Sir Patrick Duncan

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